

## TWO NEW CARLUDOVICAS FROM THE ISLAND OF ST. KITTS, WEST INDIES

By J. F. COWELL

The two *Carludovicas* collected on the island of St. Kitts in the fall of 1901 seem to be undescribed, and, so far as is now known, confined to that island; both are quite distinct from any hitherto found in the West Indies. One of them (No. 164) is remarkable for its high-climbing habit and free branching, and, as seen in the deep mountain ravines, using the trunks of tall ferns and other trees as a means of support, is a very striking plant; so strong is its adhesion to the trees by means of its long rope-like roots that it takes great force to detach the plant, and it forms a good ladder for the ascent of the trees; in some cases the stems were 25 to 30 feet long with branches at least 6 feet long.

The other species (No. 326) was found only at the bottom of one ravine, growing in dense shade at an elevation of about 1,500 feet above the sea; with its sturdy growth and abundant dark green leaves it is one of the most beautiful of the genus.

✓ ***Carludovica scandens* sp. nov.** Caudex 3-4 cm. thick, climbing on trees to a height of about 8 m., often branching. Leaves several at the summit; petiole very short, not exceeding 1 cm. in length; blade 6-7 dm. long, rather more than 2 dm. wide, not rigid, bright green on both sides, cleft to about the middle, the lobes oblong-lanceolate, acutish, not acuminate, the midvein not very prominent, the lateral veins about 10 on each side: peduncles stout, erect or ascending, 7-8 cm. long, slightly compressed, bearing 4 or 5 bracts, the bracts membranous, lanceolate, pale green, acuminate, 6-8 cm. long: spadix cylindric, blunt, 4-5 cm. long, about 1.8 cm. thick; fruiting perigonia irregularly 5-sided, about 1 cm. broad, the 4 stigmas elevated above the surface, forming a cross.

In the forest, Buckley Estate, St. Kitts, B. W. I. (Britton and Cowell, Sept. 10, 1901, No. 164).

✓ ***Carludovica Caribaea* sp. nov.** Terrestrial; caudex short, stout, 5-6 dm. high. Leaves several at the top, dark green on both sides but slightly paler beneath than above, thin, not rigid; petiole about 5 cm. long; blades cuneate-obovate in outline,

very slightly wavy-margined, 7-8 dm. long, 3-4 dm. wide, cleft to about one third their length from the apex, the midvein rather prominent, the lateral veins about 14 on each side, the lobes ovate, acuminate: peduncle stout, 6-8 cm. long, erect, bearing 3 or 4 bracts: spadix 7-9 cm. long, 3-4 cm. in diameter, cylindrical, but a little narrower toward the summit than below, blunt; fruiting perigonium 4-angled, rather more than 1 cm. wide, with 4 ridges opposite the angles raised above the 4 separate pitted pistils.

In a forest ravine, Molyneaux Estate, St. Kitts, B. W. L. (Britton and Cowell, Sept. 13, 1901, no. 326).

### SHORTER NOTES

PLANTS NEW TO VERMONT FOUND IN BURLINGTON AND VICINITY.\* — The following species have been found or recognized since the publication of the "Flora of Vermont" in 1900:

*Corallorhiza striata* Lindl. Found some fifty years ago by President Torrey probably in Burlington, but supposed to be *C. multiflora* Nutt. until determined by M. L. Fernald in 1902.

*Oxycoccus Oxycoccus* (L.) MacM., var. *intermedia* Fernald. Found by Oakes in Colchester, probably at Ft. Ethan Allen Pond, a good many years ago. See *Rhodora*, 4: 231.

*Lolium temulentum* L. Found by Professor L. R. Jones on the University of Vermont campus but not determined as *L. temulentum* till 1901. Found also by Rev. Levi Wild at Essex Junction.

*Physalis Peruviana* L.

*Rumex salicifolius* Weinm. One plant found at Ft. Ethan Allen, 1899.

*Ranunculus sceleratus* L. A few plants were found in Colchester in 1901. In 1902 it was found in abundance in lumber yards in Burlington.

*Galium borcale* L. A good sized colony in edge of woods back of the University.

The following five species were collected in 1902:

\* Abstract of a paper read at the eighth winter meeting of the Vermont Botanical Club, January 17, 1903.